

thankfully. For then were forecasting things here two years ago, with whom it was this man like
by Government should have sent a similar message. The proposal also by which for the accom-
panied in message was far from kindly, which certainly it ought to have been on occasion of
the ^{being brought} ~~being brought~~ ^{from a British} ~~from a British~~ ^{Merchant}.

As to health, I am kept in such an excitement of mind as to have little leisure to care
for the body. It is often well done to have no time to be ill, or ~~to~~ ^{also} to brood over ones' in-
disposition. More than one night ~~was~~ ^{is} worked away by to-day whilst speaking or writing about
about the above matters, so rapidly as to welfare of our mission.

21. Thanks to God, my voice becomes somewhat free, the head likewise, only my neck is
still stiff. I cannot turn the head at all. The letter was brought back with the instructions
the Hapa mandarin would write a ticket, on which it will be received on ship. - thought it
advisable to visit the friend, to hear whether they had been asked about us, or had they
any head of what was going on. Strange they did not know any thing about it. Of course
I told him more than I thought necessary, but once more because I must call it
when missionaries are so ignorant of what is passing, as not to know when a fellow
labourer is about being expelled by government. With such missionary
energy, how could they ever be here 3-4 years & do nothing.

Had a patient among the aboriginal people mandarin, a case of Erysipelas,
the cause of which, the patient thought, was the varnish on the small wooden pillow,
(matron) on which the Lochovan sleep, irritating the face.

22. I was promised my letters, addressed to the British Consul at Fuchow, with the re-
mitted, but only through the Local authority at Fuchow. The letters have ornament
forgotten here ^{from} the things belonging to the Officers of the "King Door" cannot be taken.
I judge this may be because of fear of incurring the suspicions of trading with foreigners.
This again gave me occasion of taking the attendance, how much better they would be
of her usual protection of an European power. This commerce would then not be crippled.

The ship was to leave on the 25. I suppose because the commencement of the re-
cord quarter of the moon. In fact there is now no breeze at all. I am sorry for
this delay as the circumstantial account of the admirals bad intentions to
our mission with thereby reach our China friend must affect the rumours
as to our safety here with have pleased some & grieved others & at any rate
to give pain & anxiety to our Committee.

23. We were alarmed to day on observing a large swelling suddenly rising on
or rather hanging down from the chin of our dear boy, extending from ear to ear
the skin very stretched, red & shiny, accompanied by much fever. The swelling
is very hard. An erysipelas of this sort in infants I read to be very me-
lignant. Our boy, thanks be to God, is beyond that age. Let us hope & pray.

24. All day & night our poor boy suffered hard. His vocal tongue is much
apparent under sufferings. O how hard he.

25. Our dear boy appeared during the day somewhat better, but at evening it was heartrending to hear him moan & groan. He had he became belivious & the swelling abounded at the chest rather than erysipelas bullorum, soon to turn into phacelus. adding to this most painful prospect my own infirmity I passed a very painful day & night.

27. Our boy is decidedly better. But I know not as yet what will become of the swelling on her the chin. It still remains always in statu quo as to hardness & extent. Though the redness has considerably abated, after application of vapor breathed of a cold stimulant mixture. Homoeopathic means did not relieve my child. I was once very obliged, conscientiously, to administer opium to procure him a moment's rest in the night. He walked about. Driven round the bed by excruciating pain.

Myself feel somewhat better in throat & neck. but feel a lumbago creep upon me by degrees. Notwithstanding I allow no day to pass without study in the two languages I so greatly want, the Japanese & Chinese. The latter has this week become my chief study & will probably continue to remain it, partly because even of use here among the higher classes, & so all around the Chinese empire & also in Japan, & partly because there is some fear lurking within of a reverse, should the Government here make presentations, through Peking, to our must stand program. "Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth! and the tongue is a fire, a world of iniquity!" Sir St. John's five minute long conference have more unfolded this mission of Christ, than all the idolatry of the country could do in years. One called a shian, ^{in the presence of} can do more harm to shian, than Bush & Mahomed combined. Neither of them, nor both combined, could raise a new sect, but a professor of shian can put shame upon it, not so easily to be washed away. And yet how often one providential turn in the matter, which makes me hope the Lord may still be gracious to his mission. I had sent to the Peking task requesting him to come & see me before he conferred with his staff. He came but I was just on board the "Kingdon." When ~~arrived~~ returning home I immediately sent to let him know I was about embarking to transfer himself to board the admiralty ship. I had the intention of pressing upon the Government here the necessity of complying with his wish, & might perhaps have succeeded in securing him an inter-belong to my friend, will naturally suppose I intended to prevent him with a hint concerning what ^{is that} might say against our intentions here & it is as far the fault of his visit works admirably well. How much worse would we have been if had I spoken for Sir St. John & he against me!

29. Had a very heavy & stormy day. Wind of course was not the best season for my lumbago. To change position from sitting to standing or vice versa, cause my back pains as compel me to groan or choke the life driven upon my lips.

31. My pain, seated chiefly in the lymphatics meso-iliaca, increases so as to render my walking very very painful. I have employed means which I thought congenial, but hitherto to without effect. I am about to try the application of cold water topically, or a warm hip-bath, apparently contradictory means in the eye of superficial men, but in fact merely production of the same effect. - The walking of my trusty boy continues the same.

A poor missionary with this. The Lord have mercy upon us! I am impeded by both by unreasonably from ^{working for} conversing with those around me I almost sit on the ground, ^{as they do} it was exceedingly painful to me often to bow down & rise up again. Partly I think it also necessary to "be still" for some time, at least till he has gone. I have spoken notwithstanding, to two individuals in the name of the Lord, yes, & once also in the abundant's room, ^{expounding} rather lengthily the proof of the truth of Christianity from the fact that Christians alone ^{try} to convert others to their religion, ^{desiring} neither Confession, or Baptism or other ceremonies care about others, as though they knew they had nothing good to offer them. This led again to a discussion about the soul & immortality, that they are still hard to convince or rather to admit.

2. My attendant acquainted me to-day with the wretchedness & misery to which the poor are exposed in some winters, when the food & cloth they often die in the open street, having poorly & only swelled all over the face, & sometimes over the whole body. If the crops miscarry these are the usual consequences. Of course the King then opens his stores, but to no government, or else by trade & other interior measures a small population could easily be secured against famine. It would almost suffice to let the people without restriction as to their trade among themselves & with others. All possible the most rigid cash system must be observed by the whole lower population. Thus the son of an agriculturist remains always in the same employ, & never is allowed to change employment. The class of wandering likewise remain hereditary but their ancestors do however very ^{often} attempt to advance if not debarr'd from high offices by whom was. It takes round some short, hardship or any piece of duty they had not yet seen on her, it forms the object of the most lengthy discussion, all betraying dissatisfaction with what they have, & a longing for more.

3. We had last night much anxiety about our trusty boy. His pain must have been intolerable. I never before saw a child so wailing & clamorous as he was. I was finally obliged to open the swelling, although no distinct festes would appear or yet. This & some claming medicine procured in less rest for some hours. My burubago continues the same.

4. The backside of our house exposed to the present monsoon stood in need of badly of repairs that, on seeing I obtained not what I asked for or probably I began myself to saw out part of the wooden wall, where instead of the holes a door could be most appropriately formed. Of course as soon as the attendants saw this a carpenter, was sent for. Co. of

The Inspector afterwards told me he had suffered much from the natives for allowing such things
to go on in the house. He of course protested that I had done it of my own accord, but as to his purpose
he said, said I, he may tell the natives in my name, to ask his gods, which are still
harboured in my house, whether I have done right or wrong. If they said I was wrong,
then I was shut up the door immediately. In any case he may be sure that if
I leave I shall leave the house in the same state as I received it. - Our residence,
as I can see from inscriptions, was built by the Kings of the country, & here made over
to the natives, in order, I was told, they might pray for him & the country. We may see that
from how little the Confucianists differ from the pagans, if he formerly, built in another
style, built temples for the latter, to divert the prayers for by the.

6. I proposed to overcome the remainder of my dumbago (it had abated yesterday) by
a long walk. Accompanied by Mrs. B. we intended to see what the French had called the
Tennis of the South Palace. We heard also from the Admiral of some great houses, with three
terraces in the front he had seen on the other side of the junk harbour, which we
supposed to be the same with or near the ruins. We had not seen as yet either of
these objects. We had to take, in want of a boat, a very rugged round about
way, lasting more than 1 1/2 hours before we could arrive at the ^{and} side
of the inlet of water, which forms the continuation of the junk harbour, we had to go a
2 1/2 miles distance to come then back on the other side to the neighbourhood of here. We
had reason to think we had taken in with the way of which he had gone, as we passed
two bridges, which he had seen had done, but we saw no ruins nor any large house,
nor did this way lead to the capital.

8. Next on our religious reconnoitring with a funeral procession, which began rapidly to move
as soon as we came in sight. The bier was followed by the mourners, known by their cry, &
over whom was held a long cloth, falling down partly also on the sides & thus forming
a kind of tent, in correspondence with its name "Midehi neseu". This is particularly
intended for the female mourners, to expose themselves to foreign gaze or dispose
themselves by crying publicly. We had the courage to follow a few at least as we could
& arrived in good time at the burial place, where we found the low steps
laid in the bricklike little yard, on the middle of whom in circumference the sallow
to the small of adults usually is. Three bottles on this bench, surrounded by
other bottles, marked prayers, whilst playing with beads in their hand, quite as
the Roman catholic. Before the leading priest, at the foot of the bier lay a
Tray containing a variety of things, beads, flowers, & smoking incense. There
were 4 two just one containing rice, another some liquor, & on the two corners
some kind of candlesticks, but no candle was burning in them. I first ad-
dressed Mrs. B. to keep a little off whilst I drew near, but on returning
she was quiet I called her by. The stick appeared to me as though the
bottles had made haste, for soon after our arrival they came before
& retired. I thought them to come in undisturbed, but they said, all

was over. I was about writing till the whole ceremony concluded, with poking the coffin into the vault, but
was told this was done late at night. On our leaving I asked my attendants, whether they under-
stood what the barbers prayed for, & in this case requested them to tell me what it was,
They said they understood not one word. I told them I think it possible their
barbers themselves knew not what they meant, supposing not I did it was in
the French language they understood something. I was told, this was most li-
kely the case, & the ceremony is kept up, because — it was the custom of
the country. I explained to them how much more edifying, both to priests, & people, if
similar services are conducted in our countries, I had useless, not to say un-
profitable, it was to pray at these barbers, & I also spoke seriously to my attendants,
who were Confucianists & felt no inclination to lead the people back,
to raise them ^{at least} from the depths of gross idolatry. But what else is Confucian-
ism than idolatry? — Proceeding on our way we met the French mis-
sionaries about to visit us, & returned home with them. They told me
me, they had witnessed a similar ceremony here quite unaltered, & that they
also had been told, as we were, that the morning required to be gone 49 days,
after which time they changed their morning day, & returned to their usual occu-
pations. — I told them that we only a little with a abstain from work all these
days. — The French requested me to send a letter of this kind through our Gen-
eral at Fuchow to Macao, which I willingly promised.

9. We saw the ships destined to go to China, make ready, leaving this morn-
ing & proceeding to the mouth of the harbor for junkets. I found the letter
of the French, though sent off very early, would not have come too late.
But very soon the ships again returned to their moorings the wind having
changed.

10. As to-morrow was the first anniversary of the birthday of our dear boy, I had
and some ^{how} children to be brought, to give them food & enjoyment. This I had
already done yesterday, but was told, the authorities must first be consulted
therefore resolved to go out and invite myself the poor & thin
children to our little feast. It was the first time I addressed
the people publicly in my life. My heart throbb'd with light & full
of humble gratitude to the giver of every good gift, for having
granted me power to speak to the people. Some of course
ran away when I stopped to address them, but a large audience
remained, with listening to what I said, & after a few words
I spoke three times till I felt my voice in the throat, for I was
obliged to exert my voice much to bring out loudly the
strange sound of his language.

11. I made all the folks merry, & distributed to my servant & the

poor just working in the house, eatables, & money. I promised the Lord that my dear boy
was greatly restored to health, & that he appeared to promise to become a good child.
No children came, though yesterday I had been accompanied by a great number of
them, who were all delighted with my promises, & had often loudly exclaimed "Ching,
Kakabaki ching!" ("Chints, & flowered Chints!") It was this which ^{was} the
greatest attractive for the nation.

12. My public talk of the day before yesterday brought to my mind the idea of
venturing a longer address to the people, & that too of a missionary
nature. I felt all at once that I had written down some thing
of a Lorrhoman sermon. Providence led it so mercifully that I could
get to-day the man, who alone with him & correct similar speeches,
& now - the Lord be praised - I have my sermon ready for to-day.

13. Translated the Confession, of the Lorrhoman prayer book, & had it corrected.

14. wrote an additional part to the sermon, & had it corrected. I have
studied all party with. O what a Lord's day! Gave me a broad
mouth, & Lord, a strong voice, & penetrating utterance, that some
thing might be done in Cordova to the glory of the name, through
Jesus Christ.

16. Is it true? indeed, O Lord, is it so that thou hast given me grace to preach in
the Lorrhoman language by gospel of grace? O what a blessing & rejoicing for
my poor grief-stricken heart! Thou hast taken away my shame & reproach. Thy
going also mourning all day long for that I had not yet publicly been
claimed by beloved Son in his Country, & now I have been enabled
to do so, & to do so intelligibly, for the people were attentive, smiled &
became earnest according to the tenor of my words. Well, I praise
thee O Lord God Almighty for this proof of thine omnipotence, & how
I shall yet praise thee for many heart melting, melting sermons in Cordova.
- I dressed myself yesterday for the first time since here in my
full pulpit dress. I surely, if ever, have boots. Yesterday I put on
a pair with high heels to be able to look round & to be seen better.
I knew I had to address a nation in the name of God, my hair
black dress, a white neckerchief, the collar stiff up, nothing less
forgotten. I desired to court my audience. Even gloves
were not omitted. Those that accompanied me from home con-
fessed I looked a first-rate man. This people also are very
fond of looking better, & respectability is, or rather is, increased according
as you dress in fine or common clothes. It was to-day the first time I have

kindly desires) we arrived a little too late, we only met with some junks returning
but on the spot there was only a parcel of poor people. Some of the better classes were
also attracted by the glass of Mrs. B.'s gown, & as soon as my audience was some-
times enough I began again to speak in the name of the Lord. You shall see how
bright the faces of the Confucianists got when I speak against the idols pointing at
them, but how soon they got when striking at the rock of their own refined
idolatry. This however I cannot help.

And now the Lord bless thee, O Looshoan mission & people & Kings
thee, the Lord make his face to shine upon thee & be gracious unto thee, the
Lord lift up his countenance upon thee & give thee peace from all thine enemies,
then exceedingly, that thou mayest prosper & become a blessing through Jesus X.

17. It was unusually fine weather today, so as to invite us to a lengthy walk. I wondered that
the Looshoan ships did not profit of the fine weather & wind, but was told that according
to the Chinese astrology, followed also in Loosho, this was an unfavourable day
for going to sea. I thought within myself, then with the few English seamen, who
are not touched with a scruple of this maritime prophecy, but I could not let it
pass in Loosho, without saying the folly of such belief. - Strange that in Fuzhou
& neighbourhood the people, even the women, seem less shy than in our locality.
I told Mrs. B. to stop a little with our girl, when arrived out of the village & thus
to enjoy the fine view, whilst I was about to compare some Looshoan trans-
lations with those of the French missionaries. And when she finally came to meet
me, she informed us of the party, both of men, women & children, that followed
her chair & surrounded her when she stopped, and even the expected outbreak of
the party maintaining proceeding to disperse them. - On going to visit the
tomb of the English sailor buried here I found the epitaph so effaced, & the tomb-
stone, & possibly also the grave injured, that I purposed to have it repaired, the
man to since the French grave, recently dug & covered, quite near to the former
is of very superior style. - The Admiral was then to visit it, but one who has the
own dead known was bound, though, at anchor before a friendly country, how should
he think of visiting a poor sailor's tomb stone & grave, though valuable even as
historical relic of the first or second English landing here. - I was very
sensible Mrs. B. had again had two attacks of a zian interm. fever, but
I returned to medicine since he wanted to see whether the zian would come
to us again, when it they was.

18. Finally the ships left. One had considerably gained before I arrived. I ^{with} ~~was~~
on seeing the sails hoisted, so hastened as to bring my followers all out in
hurry, & yet I only walked, without even attempting to run. Most of the
people were to be seen all around & on the foote. But forms the south
point of Napa, & on the dyke leading to it. Just on the spot where I had
tid. the furthest of course I could reach to, two women were crouching, receiving
all of the shavings of the job. They started up like hunted game, & never rising.

It is my intention to visit the best port which that a possible nation must have in the

just room enough for myself & table. I arrived just in good time. For soon the the anchors were
raised. A flock of boys took in repeated complimentary bows here last adieu were
on our stern, which we returned, with just hand, umbrellas & I with my high European hat
in one & a white handkerchief in the hand. This pleased them so much, as to call for
a special advice for myself, so I was at least told, that I returned to the best of my ability
this. Our much attention had been elicited by my telescopes, which I had on purpose
brought with me. I may be sure every word I said this morning was carefully listened to,
& my words got, become of some use. When he struck his metal plates, he says,
as usually called in China, I told those around me, how foolish & impudently
to trust in idols & to call upon them, & also informed them, I had brought
& still pray to the true God of heaven, that he may grant his favor & blessing
to these ships & the people therein, but the mark will provoke him by idolatry
worship. On this occasion I saw a police beat a poor man in a most savage manner
now but I alone reproving him. There was no other cause for this brutal treatment
but the wretched slave had pushed against his head, which in a similar crowd could hardly
be avoided. I know informations like these will dispel the delusions of unexampled
tenacity believed by many at home to be the governing principle of the Loochooan autho-
rities. Since then I have seen much & heard much to the contrary.

I had been repeatedly spoken to & most urgently persuaded that I would not be let
to look down from the hills of Mani (my residence) & to follow the ships afar with
the telescope, before I complied with. I turned, as long as I could invisible, or at least
took through the telescope, expecting that the religious ceremonies, which I could
give were not to take place, would begin whilst I was there. At last seeing
nothing was done to satisfy my curiosity I left. — When arrived at home numerous
parties returned from the hills, & several they were constantly mounting it. I
repaired myself to the fort on the hills, & there I saw a spectacle of hideous
idolatry, scarcely to be surpassed. Party after party arrived, with a tray each
containing sacrifices for the god, ^{incense} rice, vermicelli & brandy, which the oldest
of them took up to a smoking stone before the god's shrine, & then retired
when himself & the whole party repeatedly made their prostrations before the
stone. I was so grieved, that not minding my position & the danger
of them of the day, I loudly spoke against such practice, & at last
addressed each coming party severally. A goodly number of poor people
& children remained always with me, industriously listening to what I said.
The last party & among was led by a very venerable gray bearded man.
I besought him for God's sake to teach the younger to forsake idolatry &
to worship the living God. He listened seriously to what I told him, but not
withstanding proceeded to his abominations.

19. Went again to Tumen to have the grave of the English sailor repaired. On my way
I saw much the same practice, only accompanied by a

20. Zitay earned. H.C. inquired from one of my sons what we were about, & was of course told why I was followed by spade & shovel. Arrived at the cemetery I had the grave stone taken out & brought to the house of the frank missionaries. The upper line could by no means be made out. No stone mason could be got to-day, as all were out to repair some bridges, injured by the rain & noise of the epitaph being copied in one of our Committee pamphlets. - Mr. Adair had had a 3 minutes & resolved therefore to take my advice, which I willingly gave together with minutes, of course.

I learned to-day that the island produced four kinds of oranges. 1) The largest sort is called Kashpa, of a pure yellow tint, when ripe, the skin very thick & somewhat wrinkled, the summit of the fruit falling in considerably. 2) Awlan, middle size, round, very full & remaining always of a somewhat green hue, the skin very thin, point never sunk in, very few Recesses & rather acid. 3) Kabitzi, very sweet, smallish, flattened at the extremities, the one opposite the stalk much sunk in. Skin dry & loose. 4) Si Kwa sha, very small & sour, becomes red when ripe. It used in washing the grass cloths, which they whiten by this acidity. The inner compartments of the first two kinds are formed by far stronger membrane than in the case in our oranges & are much less juicy.

Wrote my addres for next Lord day, & had a helping hand lent me by one whom I once had driven out of the house just because of his senior behaviour when requesting him to translate with me something relating to Slavery. He came in quite opportunely, as our "old gentleman" as we usually call that Tobis, of whom alone I could for the last 3 months have some aid in translating visions matters, plainly expressed unto us his sense of Danger, if he were discouraged. His head would then be the price of his temerity. He stated this to seriously & so repeatedly, beseeching me so entreatingly not to betray him, that I had at the last to send for him to help me in my Slavery work. He probably told me that there were such punishments in the country. He had heard of though never witnessed it. At the same occasion I also learned that there were here the same kind of sympoms, as in China in which one can neither see, or stand or lie, & further that here were also other corporal punishments inflicted. Another twent of our extraneous notions of the Lochoosan glossary filled with tears; but I cannot help it. I state facts, at the day of which neither Captain Dale nor any of the visitors that followed him could be.

20. Mr. Adair had to-day no leave. - No stone mason was to be got to-day. - Had a very good talk with my twos on several useful topics, religion of course forming the common stone. I see often serious faces & have occasions for see see prayer & hope.

21. Wrote about the Epitaph I had it engraved & the stone cleaned as well as the best material words admit of it. I intend to have it set again on Monday next but rather laid flat on the back of the grave than sunk into its former hole. The stone is scarcely four inches high. The top part of stone structure around the grave must be formed into a declivity to let the water run off, & then the tomb stone will be easily fallen in & the earth will sink below below sun & preserved.